

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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A Curious Document.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.]

Valuable Suggestions Addressed to Soldiers of the Confederate States.

BY REV. A. B. LONGSTREET, LL. D.

My first chapter was addressed to raw recruits. It was not designed to dislodge their fears in battle, for no counsel can do this; but teach them to be good soldiers in spite of their fears—to show them that if they will consult their own personal safety they will fight in fear. I now address the soldiers generally. Much that I have said to the first class is equally applicable to this. Men who engage in battle expecting to be whipped, are very certain to be whipped. The reason is plain: They fight without object and without spirit—their thoughts are more occupied in finding apologies for running than the achievements of victory. Now, I can conceive of but these four things which can induce a rational being to defeat in battle:

1. Superiority of numbers opposed to him.

2. Superiority in arms.

3. Superiority in valor.

4. Superiority in generalship.

Let us consider these matters in order:

1. **SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS.**—This is the bugbear that made cowards of us for thirty years before we needed, which seems to have turned the heads of half the nation, civil and military, within the last two months, and which seems likely to make us destroy ourselves to keep the Yankees from destroying us.

I have already bestowed a few remarks upon this head; let us consider it a little more in detail. To give the instances in which brave men conquered twice and thrice their number, would be to write a book. Take a few cases from our own history. At Big Bethel thirteen hundred Confederates put to confusion and fight four thousand Federals. At the battle of Blackburn's Ford (Bull Run) one brigade whipped twice its number. At the first battle of Manassas thirty-eight thousand completely routed seventy-five thousand. It is said the Yankees fight better now than they did then; and that the Western Federals fight better than the Eastern. This may be true, but it would be a harmless truth if we did not fight worse. We whipped Western troops at Chickamauga, and we would have whipped them again at Mission Ridge, if a brigade or more of our men had not betrayed the coward.

Even in the route which these men led off, Cleburne's gallant band arrested the whole Federal army, when they were probably four to one against him. This I regard as by far the most brilliant feat of the war. To have stood his ground would have been creditable to him and his men, but in the midst of confusion and fight to have formed his men in an advantage position, and to have maintained it against repeated assaults of overwhelming numbers, and to have defeated them, entitles him to a monument as high as Lookout, and to each of his men one as high as Mission Ridge. I hope he will preserve with peculiar care the name of every man that stood by him in the memorable conflict.*

Here, then, we have an illustration from the same battle field, of the difference between running from superior numbers and fighting them bravely. Cleburne demonstrated under every description, that Western troops, even in the exultation of victory, may be whipped by inferior numbers, when possessed of superior valor. Let the renegades remember this and retrieve their credit by fighting gallantly in their next battle.

There are other considerations which seemed to me should divest numbers of their terror to reflecting troops; at least so far as to raise them above cowardly conduct.

These truths all will admit, the more men in the army the more unwieldy and sluggish does it become, the more difficult it is to make them effective in action, the more on the sick list, the more killed by a given number of shots, the more transportation do they require, and the more unlikely that they will have a commander capable of directing their movements skilfully and usefully. These are most serious drawbacks to a large army, especially when far away from home. They will, of themselves, exhaust it in time. A small army, then, has every advantage of a large one, except in the single matter of numbers. They are more immediately under the eye of their commanders, more readily concentrated, more prompt in reaching the points of attack, lose fewer in battle, and in retreat (orderly retreat I mean), are absolutely unapproachable by their cumbersome foe. These facts are of themselves sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior.

Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has examined all these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared to those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. But there is one view of the subject which should quiet all fears of the soldiers on

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE RATE.

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the score of numbers, and it is this: That it is absolutely impossible for Grant to conquer Johnston in the case supposed, because it is absolutely impossible for him to force Johnston into a fight upon ground of his own choosing. Upon the whoe, then, there is no great cause of alarm to the soldiers in the numbers opposed to him. The Fabian policy avoids defeat at last.

2d. **SUPERIORITY OF ARMS.**—Excepting artillery, I know of no advantage the enemy may have in arms—certainly none to be feared. Of artillery I have already spoken, and shown that they are the least formidable implements of war of any that are used. For the destruction of fortifications, ships and towns, cannon are useful; but for field service they are the most inconvenient, inefficient, expensive, worthless engines of war that ever were invented. A man told me he had been in six battles, and he had never seen a man killed by a cannon ball or bomb in his life. Another told me that he had belonged to an artillery corps for two years; that in that time they had broken down four teams of horses, and been brought into action but once, in which he had no reason to believe that they had killed a single man. They bear cannon, then, simply because men cease to reason when they engage in battle, and surrender themselves to their instinctive impulses.

3. **SUPERIORITY IN VALOR.**—This the Yankees have never shown, and never will show, until our troops become the biggest of fools and the meanest of cowards.

4. **SUPERIORITY OF GENERALSHIP.**—Certainly there is no cause for fear from this source as yet.

Reason down your fears then, soldiers; but if you cannot, fight them out.

* To the papers speak truth, according to Bragg, Bates and his small brigade are entitled to all the credit that I have given to Cleburne and his men. If so, let the names be changed and the honors stand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Conservative.

Mr. EDITOR:—Will you please publish the following extract from a letter just received from Lieutenant S. W. Donnel, giving a list of the casualties, which occurred in Company C, 45th Regiment N. C. T., in the battle of the 19th, near Winchester, Va., Lieut. S. W. Donnel, commanding:

Killed—David Pernar.

Wounded—Sergt. A. G. Causey, severely; Instantaneous, severely; C. Hanner, severely; Frederic Seafarer, J. Y. Brown, J. R. Brown.

Missing—Sergt. J. C. Reid, James Brewster, T. Howerton, Wm. Pernar, M. Williams and Jas. Marcellat.

The Regiment was engaged from 11 o'clock until night. It consisted of 150 men at the commencement, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 75 just half. The whole brigade, (Grimes' brigade, suffered severely.—Captain London and Lieutenant Barnes of Gen. Grimes' staff wounded.

A List of Casualties of Co. A, 5th North Carolina Regiment, near Winchester, Va., September 19th, 1864:

Killed—Private Wm. Amick.

Wounded—Lieut. J. W. Scott, arm slight; Sergt. P. P. Baldwin, leg severely, Corp. S. V. Devil hip and hand severely, Corp. J. M. Job leg severely. Privates H. M. Brown leg severely; W. P. Cook side slight; Wm. Gresson leg slight; T. G. M. Lean hand, severely; J. A. May arm slight; W. M. Phillippe arm severely; W. R. Shepherd leg severely; J. R. Shepherd leg slight; Thaddeus Shepherd leg slight; J. A. Woolard leg severely; John Whitesell leg severely.

Missing—Privates Boston Ballwin and J. Stuart.

J. M. SUTTON,
Capt. Co. A, 5th Regiment
North Carolina Troops.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—We comply with the request of the President of this Association, to publish his Card announcing its annual meeting:

The next Annual Meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next. Yielding to the suggestions of some of its members, I recalled the appointment for its meeting at Atlanta, with the hope that a favorable turn in the affairs of the Confederacy might soon offer more auspicious season for its assembling. That hope has failed. The war is still raging, with little prospect of its speedy abatement. In the mean time, the interests of the rising generation should not be overlooked. I therefore invite the friends of education to assemble in Charlotte.

The Committees appointed at the meeting in Columbia will, it is hoped, attend to the matters entrusted to their charge.

The following article from the Constitution sets forth the terms of membership:

"Any male citizen of the Confederate States, who may be engaged in the profession of teaching, or who has, in any way, identified himself with the educational interests of the country, may become a member of the Association, in the following manner, to wit: He must be nominated at an annual meeting by a member of this body, elected by majority of the vota then present, and sign this constitution."

J. L. REYNOLDS,
President of the Association.
Columbia, S. C., Sept. 27, 1864.

The papers of the Confederacy will confer a favor upon the Association, by publishing and calling attention to this notice:

\$20 Reward.

LOST, a half-circle black HONITON LACE VEIL; supposed to be lost between the Governor's Mansion and the Court-house, or on Martin Street between Dr. McLean and B. F. Moore's residence. The above reward will be paid to any person by leaving the same at

THIS OFFICE.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, held on the 25th August, at the office of the Company, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad have with profound regret the death of one of its members, Mr. GUSTAVUS W. AVERY.

Resolved, That, while by the death of this distinguished man, the State has been bereft of a honored son, this Board has sustained the loss of a faithful and zealous member, whose interest in the public work, of which he was an officer, was ever marked by able and earnest efforts for its prosperity and advancement.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family of the deceased our sympathy and condolence in their heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of our approbation of the services of the deceased, we hereby offer to his widow and children free passage for life over the W. N. C. R.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Board, and a copy be sent to the "Confederate" for publication, with the request that other papers copy.

R. F. SIMONTON, Secretary.

STARTLING RUMORS.—It is said that a Methodist preacher in Southwestern Virginia, riding around his circuit, lost his way and stopped at a house for some directions. An old lady came out, and, after giving him the desired information, asked him if he had any news. He said he had none: and asked her if she had any.

"Yes," she said, "There was an exeter coming along here this morning and said that the Yankee was mortifying over at Blacksburg, and Mr. Goslin's critter company come along a drove 'em away. He said the news had come on the *pell-mell* wire, to Christiansburg, that the *preserves* was all called out and the State of Virginia was to be *pacified*; and while he was telling it, the *provok* guard come along and *interested* him."

BY command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel and Conservative copy three times.

Head's Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, Sept. 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 10.

PARAGRAPH 1. General Orders, No. 7, Head-

quarters Reserve, current series, are hereby modified so as to exclude from its operation all persons who are members of the "Society of Friends."

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Head's Reserve, N. C.,

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GENERAL ORDERS.

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Resolved, That, while by the death of this

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

We have received another communication from a farmer, who signs himself "Justice," which we publish to-day—our intention being to give all who desire it, as far as we can, a fair hearing. In this communication, it is objected against us that in our issue of the 17th ult., the impression is sought to be made that farmers are the greatest enemies to the Confederacy, "more dangerous than disloyalty, desertion or the success of the enemy." Such is not a fair construction of our article. Our denunciation was made against the "fearful tendency of high prices, hoarding, and extortion." It was this which we pronounced to be "more dangerous than mere disloyalty, desertion, or the success of the enemy." Of course with regard to the latter, we meant only temporary success—not a final one; for a final overthrow of our cause we believe to be a calamity beyond human calculation.—But we have no where argued that farmers as individuals, or as a class, "are more guilty of high prices, hoarding and extortion," than other individuals or classes. If they were, God help them. It is true that the specific article in question was especially directed against *extortionate farmers*—and our appeal therein was especially addressed to farmers as a class of the community; but we have always spoken against the evil of extortion, as it is found in all classes; and we attach the responsibility to the farming class in the large measure, because it is by far the most numerous and influential class, and it is the centre of the circle from which radiates these influences for good or evil—as they set the example. And more than this: for the sake of the country and themselves, we have appealed to the farmers to come to the rescue, considering them the most powerful agents through whom the remedy could come. And now we have not a doubt but if the farmers would, by concerted action, establish a rule of prices on the basis of a just confidence in the government, according as, in the several sections embraced within their action, the plenty or scarcity of crops would justify, and compel unworthy men, by force of public sentiment, to act upon the rule—all other classes would speedily follow.

We admit all the good qualities that "Justice" claims for the farmer. We admit his burdens and his sufferings, as they are set forth; and it is for remedy of these very burdens, and for the lessening of these very sufferings, that we are invoking his own action. For we again ask, whether it is better for him to pile price upon price, accumulating day after day vast piles of money, when the logic of the whole case establishes that this very accumulation depreciates the value of the money in a much greater proportion than he gains by its accumulation? If it can be shown that corn at \$5 per bushel is a more profitable sale for him, for good currency, equal to gold, than corn at \$20 in the present depreciated currency, will he not prefer good currency and \$5, rather than bad and \$20? And if it can be shown that he can most materially aid in creating this good and abolishing this bad, will he not at once commence the work of assistance? These are very simple questions—they can readily be answered.

Now, to show that this can be done: First, there must be fixed a standard of value.—When gold, silver and copper had had, by common consent, they are so fixed—and to the extent of our intercourse with other people where these standards are had, they must control. But this nation is for the most part isolated from other nations, and confined within itself. Its trade is for the most part internal. If it have the capacity then, and the prospect of permanence to inspire confidence, unquestionably it may fix a standard of its own. That it has the capacity equal to any nation—a capacity based on the surest foundation, its agricultural resources—no one will dispute. If to this be superadded a confidence in its permanence, then in its isolated position it ought to be in the exact condition to be master of its own currency, and its promises to pay ought, for a circulating medium among its own people, to be equal to gold. Suppose then the people should have confidence in the government, does not any one see that prices would come down to what they ought reasonably to be?

But, says "Justice," the farmer has to pay \$15 to \$20 per pound for leather, for cotton yarn from \$40 to \$50 per bunch, for salt from \$20 to \$30 per bushel, for tea from \$2 to \$3 per pound; and the necessity of paying these prices is his excuse for raising the price of provisions. So the Editor, says he, must charge \$25 for six months subscription to his paper, because his paper costs him twenty times the expense to print it; and so of the other classes. Why, go to the tanner, and ask why do you charge \$15 to \$20 per pound for leather? He will tell you because the butcher charges him \$100 for the hide, and laborers in his employ charge high prices, \$10 per day for work, the owner of bark charges twenty times the old price for it, &c. Then go to the butcher!—Why do you charge \$100 for a hide? His answer will be—the farmer charges me \$600 to \$1000 for the beef. So the manufacturer will fix on the farmer the high cost of his meat.

Now, we may be sure of one thing; where each class throws the blame off of its own shoulder upon another, then all are to blame. In conclusion, we lament to feel and know

that the evil increases and seems to be perpetuating. It could be remedied, but they who can will not. When the day of sorrow and regret comes, there will be many who will recur with overwhelming remorse and regret to the lost opportunity, when they could have contributed to avert the misfortunes they will then be destined to endure.

We claim to be obnoxious to no just charge of improperly attacking any portion of our fellow-citizens. We esteem them all alike, and value them for what they are worth.—We should cease to be a useful or independent journal if we complied with the general demand: "Hit hard, and hit all around, provided you don't hit me or mine." Our object is to strike at the evils, for the good of the cause. And again we say to the farmers,—If you would help the country and the cause, combine, associate, and work together to inspire confidence; make the currency of your country valuable; fix your prices on the necessities of life as though it were valuable, and you will bring others within the range of your influence, and will deserve well of mankind.

Reinforcing the Army.

The Fayetteville *Observer* slightly misapprehended the point on which we stated that the papers of the State, save only the Charlotte *Democrat*, had not responded favorably to our suggestions. It was with reference to the call of the Legislature that we made the above remark.

Nor have we argued at any time in favor of depleting the necessary producing classes to strengthen the fighting class. But whoever will cast his eyes about him, will easily discover abundance of material, of which we have directly spoken, out of which the fighting class can be strengthened. And for one printer, or editor, the writer expresses a cheerful willingness to go, whenever in the opinion of others, not his own, he can do more good with a musket than he is now doing.—And he thinks the time about come, when the Press of the country, as well as other occupations, should be more in the hands of those not capable of military service—for he thinks that the war might be speedily closed, if all the available strength of the nation could be summoned rapidly to one or two points.

The concentration of the enemy upon Richmond and Atlanta, if rightly used by us, is the best policy for our speedy success, that the enemy could have employed. A rapid concentration of our people in arms, even for a short time, might end the war. If we cannot meet the enemy when thus assailing us in the heart of the Confederacy, it is a sad misfortune for us.

From Petersburg.

The *Express* reports a heavy roll of musketry on the centre of our lines, on Tuesday night last, seemingly an engagement on the part of skirmishers. This was speedily followed by an artillery duel, which after a while extended from the centre to our extreme left. The cannonading was very heavy and continued until after 10 o'clock at night. The cause of this demonstration had not been ascertained.

Our sharpshooters continue to pick off the enemy—the Washington *Chronicle* being furnished daily with the names of the game thus bagged.

If, from the indications given by telegraph, the struggle for Petersburg and Richmond has begun, we may expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

We regret to hear that George A. Hoon, a member of the "Raleigh Rifles," is added to the list of the many brave and gallant youths from Raleigh, who have perished in the cause of Southern independence. He was among the first volunteers, entering the service before he was eighteen years old, and has gone through all the bloody battles of the army of Northern Virginia, sustaining the character of a good soldier. He was with Early's army in his advance upon Washington City, near which place he was wounded by a shell and fell into the hands of the enemy, and died in a few days thereafter. He was a true representative of the class to which he belonged. Journeymen Printers—who have distinguished themselves so conspicuously during this war.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Plautation in McDowell County—C. L. S. Corpening.

Reward for Stolen Horses—Kimes & Cable. Headquarters Cavalry Brigade—R. Barringer, Brig. Gen.

Auction Sales—Tucker, Andrews & Co.

Wanted—John G. Williams & Co.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy—Maj. Wm. M. Gordon.

Captured Confederate Officers.

The New York *Herald* of the 24th, publishes a list of Confederate officers captured in the fight near Winchester, Va., on the 19th September. We find the names of the following North Carolinians in the list:

Col. R. T. Bennett, of the 14th regiment; 2d Lt. M. M. Hines, 23d; 2d Lt. J. T. Gatlin, 5th; 2d Lt. W. A. Ridgick, 5th; 1st Lt. J. D. Irwin, 20th; 1st Lt. M. G. Webb, 45th; 2d Lt. R. S. Watson, 5th; 2d Lt. H. H. Smith, 5th; Capt. E. H. Lyon, 23d; 2d Lt. J. Ingram, 20th; 1st Lt. H. M. Warren, 4th; 2d Lt. G. M. Williams, 14th; Captain S. A. Kelly, 4th; 2d Lt. T. M. C. Davidson, 4th; Capt. H. N. Chadwick, 2nd; 2d Lieut. J. A. Hall, 53d; 2d Lt. J. N. Scott, 55d.

The present Emperor Napoleon was born in 1808, and is consequently about fifty-four years of age.

A new spire, 554 high, is building on the church of St. Stephen, of Vienna, and will, when completed, be the highest in Europe.

The Late James M. Bullock.

Since our publication of the death of Mr. Bullock, we have been informed that there is no doubt that the deceased was murdered. He was shot in the head with a pistol, but by whom is not known. There are various conjectures.

Murder is now a matter of every day occurrence—murder and house burning. We were told a few days ago, by a gentleman of information and character, that in a neighboring county the citizens were seriously contemplating the necessity of organizing and of retaliating upon the allies of the criminals. Many facts were given us by this gentleman, which we forbear to publish at present. They are of such a nature as to call for the most vigorous exercise of the authority of the government.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the following account of the murder of Mr. Bullock:

Murder in Granville County.

The death of James M. Bullock, Esq., mentioned in the *Confederate* Wednesday, turns out to be a foul and fiendish assassination, with highway robbery. Mr. Bullock had left home some time during the day to visit one of his plantations. When returning, he was fired on, about sunset, while crossing the old Clarksville Railroad, about two miles from Townsville—a small ball entered the back of his head, and doubtless killed him instantly. His horse coming home without a rider, caused immediate search. He was found where he had fallen about a mile and a half from his residence, between sunset and dark—the body yet warm. His watch was missing, his money gone, and his empty pocketbook left by his side, with spectacles and papers.

The perpetrator of the foul work, had selected his place with great care, on the railroad cut, at a spot where the victim had to pass *en route* home. Here, seated behind a cluster of bushes and vines, he had left the print of his boot or shoe heels in the railroad cut, and the bark was worn from the limbs of the bush which enabled him to get a perfect range. Dogs were put on the track the next morning—they tracked some one to one of Mr. Bullock's negro houses. No developments have been made to fasten suspicion on any particular person, but every effort will be made to find out and bring to condign punishment, the fiend who perpetrated the diabolical assassination.

Mr. Bullock leaves a vacuum in his neighborhood who is not filled. The sympathy and sensation for him are intense. For many years he represented the county in the State Legislature. A man of wealth and liberal charity, his devoted neighbors will keenly feel his loss. The poor have lost a generous friend, the Confederacy a patriot, and his wife and relations a noble companion. He was 49 years of age.

Our Prospect in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the fall of Atlanta, the tone of the Georgia press continues buoyant, and even sanguine. The *Columbus Sun* says:

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. Wheeler, who has so effectually "played out," has been transferred to North Mississippi—a measure that was urged upon the President long before Johnston's removal.

We might give the reader some interesting particulars of the "situation"—doubtless already known to many—but we have determined to do nothing that may frustrate the plans of our leaders. We believe, however, that nothing short of an inexorable blunder in the execution of plans now adopted, will prevent the destruction of Sherman's army.

A VICTORY IN THE FAR WEST.

The Houston *Telegraph*, August 16th, gives the particulars of a gallant affair that occurred near Fort Smith, Arkansas, of which we have had no word. General Gano, with about 1,500 of his brigade, and 150 Choctaws under Colonel Fulson, determined to move upon the enemy, and what followed is thus described:

We traveled nearly all night, halting about two hours, just before day, to arrange plans, and give the men a little rest. Soon after sunrise we drove in the enemy's pickets, passed over a high mountain, and came down into Mezzard prairie, four miles from Fort Smith. At the far end of this prairie, some one and half miles from the foot of the mountain, we discovered a beautiful island of timber, known as Diamond or Picnic Grove, at the north end of which we spotted our game, making hasty preparations to give us a warm reception. Colonel Fulson and Lieutenant Colonel Wells were immediately ordered to encircle the grove, while General Gano, with his brave 500, at a sweeping gallop, dashed around to the left. No sooner had the head of our column come within striking distance than the enemy opened upon us with their sharp rifles.

It was but the work of a moment for the General to form his men, and with a Texas yell they dashed forward.

The enemy were a portion of the 6th Kansas, and this is the third time our brigade had fought them. Their force was variously estimated from 300 to 500. They had every advantage of us in position, and fought desperately, more so than usual, as the commanding officer told us afterwards that he thought we were all Indians, and they would every one be butchered, so he gave orders to his men not to surrender, but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The fight lasted perhaps half an hour, and although I will not say as some newspaper writers do, that it "was the bloodiest battle of the war," yet it was a right gallant little affair, and reflects credit on our gallant commander and his brave men, and terminated in our complete victory. We captured Major Mefford, commanding, a Lieutenant and 125 men.

We captured a large quantity of stores of every description, but, owing to heavy reinforcements coming up from Fort Smith, we only saved what the men could carry on their horses. We were compelled to burn and abandon the balance.

Our loss was five killed, seven severely and two slightly wounded. That of the enemy 50 and 60 killed and wounded.

FROM KANSAS.

We have an interesting telegram through the Washington *Chronicle* of Sunday, dated St. Louis, September 24th, as follows:

The train captured at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, consisted of two hundred wagons, instead of one hundred as previously reported, several ambulances, and a sutler train of about fifty wagons. The total value was estimated at \$1,000,000. McDonald and Fuller, of Leavenworth, are heavy losers. McDonald and Lough lost about \$300,000. The escort numbering eight hundred, were all captured, except Lieutenant Col. Waller and a few wagon-masters.

The attack was made at two o'clock in the morning, by 1500 rebels, supposed to be under Standwaite, and must have been a complete surprise. The fact of the train being destroyed on the spot indicated rapid movement northward on the part of the rebels.

A despatch from Mound City, Kansas, says that a large force of the rebels are moving

From the Richmond Whig.

THE NEWS.

SITUATION—THE EFFECTS ON NORTHERN POLITICS.

The fall of Atlanta and the temporary successes of Sheridan at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, have thrown all Yankees in an agony of patriotism and glory, and done more for Abraham Lincoln, politically, than Grant's letter, Seward's Speech, and all the Tribune's sensational documents combined. But the Presidential election does not take place until the 17th of November, and forty days having once delayed and destroyed the earth, may now give a quietus even to the flattering presidential prospects of the Republican party. We are no partizans of Little Mac, we wish it distinctly understood, because he presumes to be a rival in some things of our favorite Ulysses, but, after all, we like to see fair play in a horse race, chicken fight, or Yankee presidential contest. Therefore, it is, that we hope Little Mac will not become disengaged by the crowding of the Republicans, but, with a stiff upper lip and a stout heart, patiently await the developments of the next thirty days. Sherman has not improved his successes at Atlanta, and all his letters, eulogistic of peace and the Union, have failed to give him a foothold as near Macon as he was two days after Hood left Atlanta for Lovejoy. Then, in the Valley, Sheridan has found at Port Republic that he reaches Lynchburg has a bloody road before him—whose line may become, as he advances, so warm that he will deem it prudent to leave for the Potomac in hot haste, as he retired from "Revill'son" on a former occasion before the pursuing legions of our brave Hampton. Even before November, unless we are mistaken, the young Napoleon will find in New England it will be a title of distinction to be known as "a Peace Democrat."

MORE OF THE BROWN'S GAP FIGHT.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Wednesday says:

Our news from the Valley this morning is that Gen. Early made a stand at Brown's Gap, about twenty miles northwest of Charlottesville, and about six miles this side of Port Republic, where he was attacked on yesterday at an early hour by Sheridan. The fight lasted until 4 o'clock in the evening, and while we have no official information of the result, we may state that we have it on highly respectable authority that he succeeded in repulsing the enemy. We get this intelligence from such a source as to lead us to place much reliance in its correctness."

The *Republican* adds:

Notwithstanding the checking of the Federal force at Brown's Gap, military gentlemen, conversant with the topography of the country, think it not improbable that General Early may do it advisable to retreat further. Should he do so, it will be for sufficient reasons not now necessary to state, the wisdom of which will be made apparent in good time.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE SALT WORKS.

It is rumored that the Yankees are massing a large force in Eastern Kentucky for the purpose of destroying the Smyth County Salt Works and attempting to overrun Southwestern Virginia. They are said to have 8,000 men at Mt. Sterling and 6,000 at Paintsville, all under the command of Gen. Burbridge. Our authorities are doubtless advised of this intended movement and will make the necessary dispositions to checkmate it.

A VICTORY IN THE FAR WEST.

The Houston *Telegraph*, August 16th, gives

the particulars of a gallant affair that occurred near Fort Smith, Arkansas, of which we have had no word. General Gano, with about 1,500 of his brigade, and 150 Choctaws under Colonel Fulson, determined to move upon the enemy, and what followed is thus described:

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